

SOCIAL CLUBS
MAY SELL
LIQUOR

Supreme Court Holds That
Bona Fide Social Clubs
Do Not Violate.

SERGEANT MANLEY'S
CASE IS REVERSED

Austin, Texas, May 17.—The supreme court today, in answering certified questions in the case of the state of Texas vs. Dallas Golf and Country club, appealed from Dallas, held that bona fide social clubs can be operated in Texas and can dispense liquor to members without violating the liquor laws of the state.

This means that such clubs as the Elks, Eagles, country clubs and other such organizations may operate and sell liquor to members. This decision sustains the position of the attorney general and is contrary to the views expressed by governor Colquhoun.

Manley Case Remanded.
J. D. Manley, sergeant of the Texas National guard, who bayoneted I. Reichenstein at Dallas, during the visit at Dallas of president Taft in 1909, had his case reversed and remanded today in the court of criminal appeals. Manley was given a life sentence. This is a victory for the Texas National guard.

El Paso Case Submitted.
Motion for a rehearing was submitted today in the supreme court in the case of Patrick Breen vs. C. E. Morehead, et al., from El Paso county. This is a land controversy.

El Paso Case Set.
The case of Henry Wilcox from El Paso county was today set for May 21 in the court of criminal appeals.

REACH AGREEMENT
ON POTASH PRICE

German American Confer-
ence Arrives at a Full
Understanding.

Hamburg, Germany, May 17.—The German-American potash conference today reached a full agreement regarding the price of potash and for an adjustment of a super-contingent tax. The tax of the agreement is now being drafted and new contracts will be arranged immediately.

AMATEUR AVIATOR
FALLS TO DEATH

Overconfidence in Ability to
Run Aeroplane Results
Disastrously.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 17.—Overconfidence in his ability to learn quickly to handle an aeroplane is given as the cause of the death today, at the aviation camp of A. V. Hardie, an amateur aviator, who lost control of his machine and plunged to the ground from a height of more than 100 feet and was instantly killed.

Hardie recently lived at Marcellus, Ohio.

RAILROAD PAYMASTER IS
ROBBED; PRISONERS RELEASED

Sebinas, Coahuila, Mex., May 17.—After robbing the paymaster of the National railroad lines of Mexico, releasing the prisoners in the federal prison at Monclova, and seizing 250 rifles and 25,000 rounds of ammunition, a detachment of 25 federal troops, led by a lieutenant, with 16 recruits are en route to join the rebel band of Gen. Sanchez Fuentes.

D. Alvarado, the paymaster, was en route to the railroad shops at Monclova with 15,000 pesos to pay employees, when he was set upon by the detachment.

The detachment then returned to Monclova, sacked the garrison, and, proceeding to the station, induced 15 railroad employees to join.

WANTS TO BE INSURRECTOR.

W. J. Allen, of Elk City, Okla., is here trying to get into the insurrecto army as commander of an American cavalry command. He says he is an ex-convict.

REBELS GET MUCH CASH

It is estimated that the provisional government will come into possession of \$200,000, Mexican currency, from the customs house moneys contained in Ciudad Juarez. However, the cash has not yet been accumulated and counted.

This morning Alberto Fuentes, collector of customs, was engaged in removing sacks of money from the Banco Nacional, the money representing that deposited in the vaults of the bank by the federal government. All private and commercial deposits were left remaining after careful checking of the books with manager Fernandez, of the banking company.

40,000 HOMELESS
IN CHINESE BLAZE

Harbin, China, May 17.—Forty thousand at Kirin, a city of 80,000, are homeless as a consequence of the recent conflagration in that city. The money loss is estimated at \$20,000,000. Four thousand shops, 15 banks and 8887 other buildings were destroyed.

DEMOCRATS IN
FIGHT ON
HENRY

Charge Him With Usurping
the Powers of the Demo-
cratic Caucus.

STATEHOOD DEBATE
RESUMED IN HOUSE

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Democratic members of the house continued today their attack on chairman Henry, of the rules committee, for alleged usurpation of the powers of the Democratic caucus in naming the members of the "sugar trust" investigating committee. The committee was to have been elected by the house. Mr. Henry yesterday attempted to designate the personnel.

Mr. Henry said there was no disposition to rob the Democratic caucus of any powers and hinted at ulterior motives on the part of those opposing the action.

This provoked sharp queries from representatives Fitzgerald of New York and Richardson of Alabama, both Democrats, as to what Henry meant by such statements.

If the gentleman from Texas knows of any combination or influences at work on this side he should make such knowledge public," said Mr. Richardson. Mr. Henry did not know of any such combinations.

Representative Broussard, of Louisiana declared the proposed committee included five members from beet sugar raising states but none from Louisiana where the sugar "trust" is alleged to control affairs. He referred to Mr. Henry's nomination of the committee as an exhibition of "incognito statesmanship" that left no possibility of fixing the responsibility of naming the committee.

Representative Martin, of Colorado, (Democrat) objected to the method of selecting the committee and representative Fitzgerald declared the entire principle of Democratic management of the house was at stake.

Debate on Statehood Resumed.
Debate in the house on the joint statehood resolution to Arizona and New Mexico continued today with the prospect that discussion probably would not be terminated before tomorrow night.

Democratic leaders who had hoped to dispose of statehood in two days at most were surprised to learn that so many on both sides wished to speak. The amendment requiring the people of Arizona to vote again on the recall of the judiciary, the chief subject of the discussion, while many Republicans oppose submitting the constitution of New Mexico because Arizona is held back.

To Push Reciprocity Vote.

Senator Starns of Missouri, announced today to the senate finance committee at the hearing on the reciprocity and free trade bills that he would soon press for a vote on reciprocity. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fix a time to close the dual hearings.

Senator Penrose, chairman, expressed the belief that the reciprocity bill hearing would end soon. Controversy over the prices of Canadian cattle arose between members of the committee and a witness today at the hearing on the reciprocity bill. E. C. Lasater, president of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, asserted the cattle raising industry would be destroyed because Canadian prices were lower. This, senator Starns declared, was not the case. He quoted statistics which Mr. Lasater questioned.

The secretary of agriculture and professor Emory of the tariff board will be called to explain the figures and apparent contradictions.

May Prosecute Cotton Men.

Investigation by the secretary of commerce and labor into the combination of cotton speculators in the United States organized to control prices, with a view to criminal prosecution, is urged in a resolution introduced in the house today by representative Edwards of Georgia.

Stimson Confirmed.

Henry I. Stimson of New York, has been confirmed by the senate to be secretary of war, to succeed Jacob M. Dickinson.

Plans Two Auto Highways.

A bill providing for two national automobile highways was introduced today by representative Hobson. It authorizes the appointment of two commissioners, to work out two gigantic improvements, one a highway to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the 35th parallel, the other to extend from Canada to Mexico on a line near the 27th meridian.

Mr. Fitzgerald added that the committee as proposed by Mr. Henry must necessarily be approved to prevent the impressing throughout the country

PEACE EXPECTED SOON. HOVERS NEAR

Diaz To Resign In Fifteen Days

Mexico City, Mex., May 17.—Porfirio Diaz, at a meeting today of his cabinet ministers definitely offered to resign the presidency of Mexico before the end of the present month.

Mexico City, Mexico, May 17.—Foreign minister de la Barra declares that peace negotiations between the government and the rebels doubtless will reach a definite and favorable result at today's cabinet meeting.

The officials have been waiting for a further communication from Judge Carbajal at El Paso. This came today. In spite of an absence on the law with which the executive is affected, following the extraction of a tooth, the ministers gathered today at the president's home to discuss peace.

Finance minister Limantour was not quite so sanguine as his colleague in the ministry this morning. He said the government had the greatest desire to conclude a peace agreement but "among the demands of the revolutionists are some contrary to the dignity of the government and the president." Nevertheless senior Limantour believed that peace would be arranged.

The Mexican Federal Troops In Action



Sharpshooters Of Insurrecto Army



Sharpshooters in Gen. Orozco's division of the revolutionist army that bore the brunt of the fighting around Juarez, which resulted in the capture of the city by the insurgents. These men, stationed where it would be next to impossible to discover them, peppered away at the Mexican federals in charge of the machine guns and field pieces stationed on top of the little church where the Navarro command made its last defence. As soon as the guns were silenced, the government leader gave up and surrendered.

REBELS CAPTURE TOWN
AND BURN PUBLIC RECORDS.

Zamora, Michoacan, Mex., May 17.—A small band of rebels yesterday took possession of Los Reyes, burning the public records, releasing prisoners and cutting all telegraph wires.

Reports from Uruapan are that the place is yet surrounded by rebels, but that no attack has been made. The town is poorly garrisoned and its fall would be no surprise.

Mr. Fitzgerald added that the committee as proposed by Mr. Henry must necessarily be approved to prevent the impressing throughout the country

But, as stated, Madero himself is never encountered this side of the bridge.

By the way, I am told that Madero is a spiritualist. Not that it has anything to do with this rebellion. It may well be so. Spiritualism should easily befit his habit of books and alcoves and the calm attitude of his thought, which is abstract and altruistic.

What a chance there is here for an Andrew Jackson. Upon whatever side he appeared and whether federal or insurrectionary, the world, the Mexican world, would be his with a rush!

No Latin Jackson.

Alas, there has been no Latin Andrew Jackson since the days of the Corsican, Bonaparte. Diaz, when his years were green and his blood was hot, came nearest being one.

Senior Obregon, of the go-between firm of Braniff & Obregon, is out with many gonials and several explanations. He says that no attempt was made to bribe Gen. Orozco. The latter warrior insists more emphatically than before that his honor was privily assailed by proffers of Diaz gold, which

proffers, with a virtue little short of the uncharity, he never omitted to resist.

Obregon and Braniff say that Orozco came to Juarez yesterday morning. He says Kiki Savage showed him the town, and that he was \$15 worse off when he returned than he was when he went across.

WOLGAST AND McFARLAND
MAY FIGHT ON LABOR DAY

Los Angeles, Cal., May 17.—Manager Huston was assured that articles would soon be signed between Wolgast and McFarland for a fight on Labor day.

COST HIM SIX TO SEE CIUDAD JUAREZ AFTER THE BATTLE

C. S. Dearing, of Los Angeles, Cal., came to Juarez yesterday morning. He says Kiki Savage showed him the town, and that he was \$15 worse off when he returned than he was when he went across.

Madero, listening to both sides, still insists that Braniff and Obregon must not show their faces in Juarez—albeit he does not say what will happen should they do so, but leaves one to infer that it might become an acute case of Madero's anti sunrise executions.

The Virtuous Orozco.

As to the virtuous Orozco Madero embraces him. While Madero embraces Orozco, the sapient wink a derisive and sophisticated eye. They argue that with a people among whom diplomacy is the synonym of mendacity, and who have repeatedly employed a white flag

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FEDERALS AND REBELS
ALIKE EXPECT RESULTS

Insurrectos Demand That Diaz Give Them a Written
Agreement to Permit Them to Name Certain Num-
ber of Cabinet Members and State Governors.

Rebels Agree to Thre e Cabinet Members
But Want Fourteen Governors.

Col. Steever Wires His
Advices to the President

Washington, D. C., May 17.—President Diaz of Mexico, probably will resign in two months, according to a telegram received at the white house last night from Col. E. Z. Steever, of the United States troops at El Paso. The telegram follows:

"Prospect of peace brighter and armistice probably will be agreed upon in 24 hours. Madero demands four places in cabinet, one of them secretary of war, and 14 governorships. Mexican government agrees to give him minister of government and justice and possibly one other, while the secretary of war is to be chosen jointly by the two parties. Madero will likely get ten governorships, Diaz to resign after new governors appointed, probably in two months. This is the latest fairly reliable information I can procure."

The president's advices indicate that the rebel army in Mexico now numbers 27,000, a gain of 4000 since the Juarez battle, while the federal army remains 23,000.

Madero declares that no general armistice will be agreed upon without a perfect and complete understanding as to the terms of peace.

Judge Carbajal, evidently expecting a message from Mexico City, says that absolutely nothing has been agreed upon officially, while the provisional officials infer that certain terms have been agreed upon.

A meeting of Madero's cabinet was held this morning, with peace talk occupying most of the time. It had been decided to establish certain major points to be requested of the Diaz government, and in case of their acceptance, to call a general armistice, while the detailed minor points, such as the selection of the governors of the states and so forth, should be made after the armistice had been declared. However, the stand of Madero as to a complete understanding is believed to have knocked this idea in the head.

THE PROPOSED TERMS.

Francisco Madero made the statement last night that he had agreed to drop his contention for the minister of education to be named by his faction. At first, he demanded the privilege of naming the minister of government, who controls the interior government of the states of Mexico; the minister of war, the minister of justice and the minister of education. If he has dropped his demand for the ministry of education, it is then evident that he insists on naming the men for the other positions. In control of the ministry of the interior, ministry of war and ministry of justice, the rebels believe that they could restore peace perfectly and easily throughout Mexico.

Madero insists on naming 14 governors out of 27 in Mexico and has been offered the privilege of naming ten.

WHERE THERE IS A HANG.

With the federal peace envoy declaring that no agreement on any point has been made officially, a new version of an old trouble is given out confidentially by officials of both sides. It appears that the provisional government will demand that Diaz sign documents declaring the governors of the 14 states, and the cabinet officers, to be given to the revolutionary party. While it is understood that the federal government has few objections to the rebels' demands, this requested action of the president is declared by the federals to be technically impossible.

While Diaz, it is argued, will give almost all concessions asked by the provisional government, he cannot officially do so. As an instance, the constitution will not allow him to appoint governors of the states, and so he could not put his name on such paper. The insurrectos demand that Diaz sign the appointments, while the federals declare this impossible, saying that the provisional governors will be immediately installed, and that this guarantee should be sufficient.

MISUNDERSTANDING IS TECHNICAL.

While this misunderstanding is technical in its nature, it is believed by many to be the bone of present contention, and that it may block a successful continuation of the peace negotiations.

Altogether, provisional officials are determined not to allow a second charge of uncalculated publicity, as was made by federal officials at the time of the first peace meeting, which ended in nothing, partly on account of the publication of the Diaz resignation clause. Madero is known to have expressed himself as adverse to allowing a repetition of that disagreeable matter, commented on so strongly by official Mexico. The negotiations' procedure will be given out all together, it is declared, although surmises as to the clauses of the document are current in semi-official circles.

MUTUAL ACCEPTANCE.

There is practically a mutual acceptance of the principal points but it has been decided to have the rebels submit their program in full for blanket ratification by the government.

The ratification will be coincident with the announcement of an armistice. The signing in Juarez of the agreement itself in a few days by Carbajal and the insurrectos' representative will end the armistice and a normal condition of peace will be recognized as existent.

The insurrecto chiefs here will telegraph or send couriers to their constituents in various parts of the republic and it is believed that within a week after the agreement all arms will have been laid down in the republic.

It is not believed that an answer to the proposals of the insurrectos, which will be completed late this afternoon, will be received before tomorrow, as it is reported here that Diaz is slightly ill and may not be able to confer with his cabinet until tomorrow.

EAGLE PASS EXPECTS
FIGHT WITH REBELS

Eagle Pass, Texas, May 17.—Reinforced by 100 federal cavalry, who came in the night, the federal garrison at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, across the river, today is prepared to fight if the two bands of rebels reported within 12 miles of the town attack them. Refugees have been streaming into Eagle Pass until now there are 2000 here.

REBELS CONFISCATE
NATIONAL RAILWAY

The provisional government has taken over the property of the National railways out of Juarez, confiscating the line as far south as the insurrectos' territory extends. This occurred Tuesday.

A few days ago Frank C. Mentzer, local superintendent of the line, was requested to begin construction of the destroyed line between Ciudad Juarez and the city of Chihuahua. The insurrectos desired a prompt resumption of the line, with the possibility of moving troops south in an attack on the state capital.

Mr. Mentzer, after communicating with his general offices in Mexico City, refused the request. Then a peremptory demand was made by Abram Gonzalez, chief of the local military zone, and the railway man was given until a certain hour yesterday to answer. He again answered in the negative, and the road was confiscated.

Assisted by some former employees of the line, the provisional government will immediately begin the reconstruction of the destroyed right of way.